

Page Denied

Next 4 Page(s) In Document Denied

C O N F I D E N T I A L

25X1

7. Source heard very often that North Korea had imported a large quantity of food goods from China and the Soviet Union. He saw the following alleged aid foods come from Communist China and the Soviet Union.

A. In the summer of 1955, Source heard that aid in black millet (quantity unknown) had come from Communist China. In Yulsa-ri (Kinhwa-gun, Kangwon-do) [redacted] Source saw a district (Rd.) resident (name unknown) received the alleged Chinese aid millet.

25X1

C O N F I D E N T I A L

- 2 -

C O N F I D E N T I A L

- B. In the summer of 1953, Source saw piles of alleged aid flour from the Soviet Union, which were on sale at the Kangso Consumers' Guild (P'yongan-namdo). He added that the flour, which was contained in 40-kilogram Soviet bags were part of the 50,000 tons of aid flour from the Soviet Union.
8. Source did not see any food hoarding.
 9. Source did not see any famine conditions. He said that he was able to receive regular rationed food goods at all times, which was due to his continuous employment with agencies.
 10. Source does not know of any food stockpiling. However, he stated that, judging from his living experiences in the North, he is certain that the county (Kun)-level people's committees are in charge of food stockpiling and safeguarding for the local population, which is directed by the central government.
 11. Source was ignorant of farming.
 12. Source stated that neither packaged nor prepared foods are available for the household or individuals. As far as he could see, it was impossible to buy any of these foods. However, according to newspaper reports and hearsay, a packing plant has been established in Simp'o. Source added his conjecture that, hereafter canned goods would be available for the people.
 13. Source knew nothing concerning food goods in the home.
 14. Fish was only a small portion of Source's diet. Before his military service, he used to eat salted sardines, about six (6) centimeters long, four (4) times a week. According to him, the armed forces diet consisted of broiled fish, which lasted for 20 days each month, covering the period of August to May in the following year. The fish was served according to the following percentages.

Sardines	80% (approximate)
Flatfish	8% (approximate)
Other fish	12% (approximate)

Fresh fish was not available for the military diet. Fish for the home was on sale at the county (Kun) consumers' guild store, and those for servicemen were provided by the government. The quantity of the fish supply is unknown to Source.

Koreans are not in need of bread as it is not one of their staple foods. Source saw and bought various breads and confectionaries at the consumers' guild dining-room and national restaurants. Prices of these bakery goods are as follows:

Bread with eggs	50 Won (each)
Bread	100 Won (per 300 grams)

The bread is eaten between meals, or as a substitute for lunch food.
 15. Source revealed the following special menu, which was provided within his home in January 1953 in celebration of a specific household event. He added that this type of special diet is served once or twice a year.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Rice (cooked rice)
 Soup (either beef or pork soup)
 Kimch'i
 Baked bean-curd
 Culinary vegetables
 Meat and vegetable stew (Pan cake)
 Rice-cake
 Liquor

On 8 February, the foundation day of the People's Armed Forces, the diet for the servicemen consisted of the following foods:

Liquor (.18 liter per man)
 Rice-cake
 Soup (meat soup)
 Kimch'i
 Bean-sprout
 Baked bean-curd
 Rice

16. There are no tea houses in North Korea. People eat at consumers' guild restaurants and national restaurants, which serve the following food goods. (Source revealed the following goods which were served at the Kangso-gun Consumers' Guild Restaurant (P'yongan-namdo) before June 1954.)

<u>Foods</u>	<u>Prices</u>
Rice with soup	100 Won
Rice	100 Won
Noodle	100 Won
Dish of cake (with soup)	100 Won
Liquor (North Korean made)	Unknown
Chapch'ae	Unknown
Cuttlefish	Unknown (cheap)

In general, people eat "rice with soup" during the winter, and noodles in summer. People seldom eat Chapch'ae, one of their favorites, as it is relatively expensive. Ever since he joined the Army, Source has never been to any restaurant.

17. Source had the following military clothing.

A. People's Armed Forces overcoatone

This is a padded, khaki-colored, hemp coat which Source carried with him to South Korea.

B. People's Armed Forces winter uniformtwo (2) suits

During his trip to South Korea, Source wore one of these two suits of khaki hemp clothes, which was fresher than the other one that he carried.

C. People's Armed Forces underwearthree (3) pairs

Source wore two (2) of these three (3) suits of white cotton underwear, and the other, the worst of the three (3), was in his luggage.

D. Kit one (1)

Source carried with him one khaki kit of hemp to South Korea.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

E. Foot coverings two (2) pairs

[redacted] one (1) pair of white cotton-cloth covers

25X1

F. Muffler three (3)

[redacted] one (1) white muffler of cotton cloth.

25X1

G. Cold-resistant shoes one (1) pair

[redacted] cold-resistant shoes, made of wadded, khaki hemp cloth with thick rubber soles.

25X1

H. Canvas shoes two (2) pairs

[redacted]

25X1

18.

19. In urban areas, [old North Korean Army uniforms were worn by a few crippled soldiers, and in the front areas, such as the Kimhwa-gun area (Kangwŏn-do), where Source stayed, they were also worn by farmers. Among the military clothing, the summer uniform is in great use by the people. However, neither the source of such clothing nor wearing regulations are known to Source. He did not see any U.S. or Chinese uniforms worn by people for streetwear. He stated that, in light of the North Korean policies and atmosphere, any U.S. clothing worn as streetwear would attract public attention.
20. Source stated that he had never had a chance to buy any grain at a store, as he was in his workshop dormitory all through his employment. However, he added that daily commodities for himself were available at the consumers' guild store, which was two (2) kilometers from his workshop, the Kangdong-gun Theater (motion pictures) (P'yongan-namdo).
21. Rural dwellers shop at the consumers' guild store, which serves cheaper articles for the rural population. He does not know of any coercion designed to force wholesale marketing. He said that he never tried to obtain items unofficially.
22. Source heard that various South Korean articles were available on the blackmarket in P'yŏngyang. However, he had never been there at all. Source does not know of any drive to close down blackmarket.
23. Middle-aged people carry in their pockets various items, such as tobacco (either North Korean-made cigarettes or tobacco), pipe (mostly farmers), North Korean matches, a fountain pen (made in Communist China), sheets of papers (to roll cigarettes), and bags for various certificates, such as party membership certificate contained in the red bag. The party member carries more than two (2) bags, one for his membership certificate, and the other for other certificates. According to Source, city dwellers carry in their pockets cigarettes, matches, [handkerchiefs], and Communist Chinese-made fountain pens, which are carried mostly by clerical workers or ex-armed forces personnel; and farmers carry tobacco, such as the home-made Puyong, and paper or pipes. Quite a few farmers have fountain pens, and among the wrist watches, carried by an exclusive number

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

of the city people, were the "Swiss" and "Seiko". No foreign goods were available as pocket items, as far as Source could see. He added that most women carry nothing other than their certificates in their pockets.

24. Ever since 1950, Source has never seen or possessed any sewing machines or household furniture.
25. All the areas which Source visited were well equipped with electrical facilities and utilities. And so with the front areas, where electricity is on 24 hours a day. However, he does not know of any charges, as he spent his pre-military life in his workshop dormitory.
26. Source listed the following available fuels

- A. Fuel for armed forces personnel:

The People's Armed Forces use wood for firing, which they obtain for themselves at nearby mountains. The quantity of such firewood is unknown to Source

- B. Fuel for P'yongyang-si area:

The major fuel for P'yongyang special city is anthracite coal. Source heard from his cousin, KIM Yong-hwan (6855/7893/3562) in P'yongyang that the city consumes some four (4) tons of anthracite per year for its population. However, he does not know how the city people procure this coal or how much it costs.

- C. They rural populace uses firewood, which they chop in the nearby mountains. Source stated that the need of fuel for the farm household is met by its' own efforts.

- D. Fuel in specific areas:

The people in some specific areas, such as Kangdong-gun (P'yongan-namdo), where a large quantity of anthracite coal is mined, use coal for their household heating. Both in Kangdong-up (BU 490360) (Kangdong-gun) and Wont'an-myon (BU 427325) (Pre-RD), Source saw dwellers using coal, which they procured at the nearby coal mine. According to Source, the people in these areas either buy coal from miners who sell their respective rationed coal, or carry away some coal from the mine coal dump, which is eventually overlooked by the mine authorities. The price is unknown.

27. Source has nothing to say about the quantities of fuels, which are readily obtainable by the people. He heard from his cousin, KIM Yong-hwan (living in P'yongyang) that in the winter of 1953, coal was rationed, (paid distribution) for P'yongyang dwellers at 500 kilograms per household, by the district (Tong) people's committee.

25X1

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

29. Source was ignorant of the prices of houses.
30. Source listed the following lodging houses:
- A. Kangsŏ-ŭp (Kangsŏ-gun, P'yŏngan-namdo) has about ten (10) lodging houses, which are much the same as the conventional civilian dwelling houses with no special boarding facilities to speak of. Source has never been to any one of these houses.
 - B. P'yŏngyang has many hotels and lodging houses, of which Source was quite ignorant.

- 31.
- 32.
- 33.

34. Source spent most of his income on daily commodities and foods for refreshment, which were eaten between meals, according to the following percentage.

Food for refreshment 70% (approximate)
Daily commodities 30% (approximate)

35. Source recalls the admission charges of movies and bus fees as follows:

A. Movies

30 Wŏn in P'yŏngyang
20 Wŏn in counties (Kun) and cities (Si)

B. Bus Fee

10 Wŏn per trip

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

36. The denominations in which North Korean Wŏn are printed are 50 Chŏn, 1 Wŏn, 5 Wŏn, 10 Wŏn, and 100 Wŏn, and of these, the 10 Wŏn and 100 Wŏn notes are in the greatest use among the farmers and agencies respectively. Source does not know of any foreign currency or exchange rates.
37. Source does not know of any 'blackmarket in currency.
38. Source cited liquor and watches as valuables in North Korea. However, he added that the valuables are not readily convertible into cash or any items in local areas, because the local public could not afford to buy or barter for them.
39. [REDACTED]
40. [REDACTED]
41. [REDACTED]
42. [REDACTED], during the period of 1954 to the end of 1955, almost all of the Korean residents in China were forced to move into North Korea in order to ease the manpower shortage in the North. However, he did not see any evidence of this forced movement.
43. Source has nothing to say about the movement of people in his area.
44. Source is unable to describe the classes of people in his area.
45. In 1955, in Sunch'ŏn-gun (P'yŏngan-namdo), Source saw about 20 or 30 students (school unknown) mobilized for the construction of an airfield at YD 475700. They were boarded in the nearby village during the work. At that time, he heard [REDACTED] at this airfield construction site, that a large number of laborers, including students and youth league members in Sunch'ŏn-gun, had been mobilized for the construction of this airfield for a ten (10) day period.
46. Source does not know of any population figures.
47. Source does not know of any unemployed. In winter 1954, at the Wŏnsan Railroad Station, Source saw some 15 beggars in a group begging. The group, who passed the nights inside the station's waiting room, consisted of 50 percent adults over 50 in age, 10 percent cripples and others unemployed, and 70 percent war orphans of 10 to 15 years old.
48. Source has nothing to say about the cause of unemployment.
49. Source does not know of any rehabilitation in his area.
50. Source does not know of any labor for the rehabilitation. He stated that in spring 1955, he visited P'yŏngyang, where he saw various buildings under construction.

25X1

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25X1
25X1C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

51. Source has nothing to say about the normal work day.

52. A. Source did not see any foreign advisors.

B. Foreign aid goods:

In summer 1953, Source saw flour piled up at the Kangsŏ-gun Consumers' Guild (P'yŏngan-namdo), which was the part of the 50,000 tons of aid flour from the Soviet Union.

C. Aid Materials affecting Source:

In April 1954, [redacted]
[redacted]

The following goods were distributed to all the workshop personnel.

- 1) Communist Chinese-made fountain pen one (1) (approximately eight (8) centimeters long with a 14-karat gold nib)
- 2) Communist Chinese-made memo-book one (1)
(13 centimeters long, 10 centimeters wide, and 1.5 centimeters thick)
- 3) Communist Chinese-made water cup one (1)
(ten (10) centimeters deep, eight (8) centimeters at the largest diameter, and five (5) centimeters at the smallest diameter)
- 4) Picture post-card eight (8)
(The picture consisted of Chinese style houses, artillery shooting scenes, etc...)

Besides these, Source was also given some cloth, but its source was unknown to him.

53. Source had nothing to say on the attitudes of people toward foreigners. However, he revealed his feeling towards China. The large volume of personal and material assistance from China to Korea has roused the conviction in the minds of many Koreans that China would soon become one of the leading powers in the world, exercising its advantages of abundance in materials as well as human resources, and that on this account, Korea should further increase current friendly relations with China. He added that thus, the people like the Chinese better than the Soviets.

54. Source stated that he knew of the shipment of the North Korean monasite to the Soviet Union. However, he added that the export of his monasite was in return for Soviet arms sent to North Korea. This supposition was also shared by many of Source's fellow soldiers.

55. Source did not see any civilian air lines. However, he recalled the following information which he heard from personages (names unknown).

C O N F I D E N T I A L

25X1

25X1

C O N F I D E N T I A L

A. Passenger plane from P'yongyang to Ch'ongjin:

Source heard many times that a passenger plane for civilians flies from P'yongyang to Ch'ongjin. However, he does not know the plane's actual terminal or boarding procedure.

B. Passenger plane from P'yongyang to Sinuiju:

A passenger plane leaves P'yongyang for Sinuiju, and lands somewhere, in the Soviet Union. Source had nothing to say about the type of this plane, boarding procedure, or the monthly number of trips. He added that this information has long been known by the public.

C. Amusement plane in P'yongyang:

The Mirim Air Field operates an amusement plane for civilians. The plane, which has two passenger-seats, costs 300 Won per man per ride, and circles round the city of P'yongyang.

25X1
25X1

C O N F I D E N T I A L

- 10 -

C O N F I D E N T I A L

59. Source did not use any telephone. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

66. Source knew little of the attitude of people toward collectivization and the conditions of cooperative farming. However, he revealed his supposition from hearsay that farm cooperative members were not free in their activities, and worked under the cooperative discipline and plan in a mechanical fashion, resulting in complaints by the members.

67. Source has nothing to say about farm acreage granted to farm families.

68. Source does not know of any fertilizer distribution.

69. In April 1955, [redacted] Source saw two (2) tractors, Type S-80 (Soviet) ploughing fields.

25X1

C O N F I D E N T I A L

- 11 -

C O N F I D E N T I A L

70. Source knew nothing about the shortage of farm labor. However,

[redacted] In July and September

1955, a warrant officer (name unknown)

[redacted] summoned all the personnel who were to be discharged soon, and talked on vocational matters, chiefly to influence as many veterans as possible to farm areas. Some 80 percent of the attendants at this gathering wished to farm. The officer, in confirming their vocational wishes one by one, questioned them as follows:

- A. What type of job would you like to have after you are out of the service?
- B. In case there is no vacancy for you, would you care to lead an idle life?
- C. Viewing the government's current efforts in developing agriculture, would you like to enter into farming and direct farmers in compliance with the government course?
- D. The development of agriculture affects the development of economy in the People's Republic, and thus it calls for young workers for additional manpower. Won't you join this noble and honorable job provided by the government?

To all the personnel gathered before the warrant officer, such questions were meant to persuade them into farming. Those personnel, who rejected farming at the gathering, consisted of various skilled persons and those who wished to go home and seek jobs individually.

- 71. Source supposed that individual farmers are free in choosing and growing crops, whereas the cooperative member-farmers grow crops according to their respective cooperative plans.
- 72. Source knew nothing about fishing.
- 73. Source had nothing to say about the government regulations pertaining to locations and hours of fishing.
- 74. Source did not know of any livestock raising. However, he stated that he saw beef and pork in many areas, which convinced him of the progress of stock raising in North Korea.
- 75. Source does not know of any plant diseases.
- 76. It was known to Source from hearsay that in late September 1955, encephalitis from South Korea, which had originated in Japan, struck the North and killed some 90 percent of the sufferers throughout the country. At the time, at the 46th Division Command Post, 5th Army, all the personnel were given shots. However, further details were unknown to him.
- 77. Source does not know of any medical care for civilians.
- 78. Source has nothing to say about hospitals and clinics.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

25X1

25X1

25X1

C O N F I D E N T I A L

25X1

80. Source had nothing to say about physical examinations for laborers.
81. No water service for public consumption was known to Source.
82. Source heard that penicillin was available on the blackmarket. However, he did not have a chance to observe the dealing or buying of the drug.
83. Source has never heard of a blood bank.
84. During the period of late 1952 to September 1953, Source heard many times [redacted] that the U.S. was using bacteriological weapons in the war, and further in September 1955, when immunization was carried out [redacted] the division club chief talked on the U.S. bacteriological weapons as follows:

25X1

25X1

"During the war, the U.S. used bacteriological weapons in order to annihilate the Republic's population. Such a brutal method of fighting is only taken by imperialists. In order that we may win the victory in this war, we have to put ourselves in the lead in preventative work and have to volunteer for inoculations".

Source stated that he did not see any exhibit in this connection.

25X1

86. Source did not join the Labor Party as he did not feel any necessity to do so. He was a member of the Youth League, which held regular meetings once a month. He attended most of the league meetings except for the period of his travel to various division units to show pictures. No punitive measures were taken against those members who failed to attend such meetings because of official business. The league membership fee was one (1) Wōn for privates and privates 1st class, two (2) Wōn for corporals and sergeants, and three (3) Wōn for master sergeants and warrant officers (all officers are party members). Source paid three (3) Wōn as his position in the service was equivalent to the rank of master sergeant.

25X1

C O N F I D E N T I A L

25X1

89. Source does not know of any control system built upon the party, the government, and the police structures.
90. Source has nothing to say about the local government system in his area.
91. Source has nothing to say about the greetings between North Koreans.
92. Source does not know of any new words added to the North Korean vocabulary.
93. Various movies, such as "March of the Siberian Earth", "Stone Flower", "A Maiden Training a Tiger", and "People Guarding the Sentry-Box", are popular with the people, and of these, "A Maiden Training a Tiger" gained the greatest popularity. The music of the "Han River Water" is very popular among the soldiers, who are clever at making words and singing to the tune of the music.

94. Source read the following newspapers and magazines:

A. Newspapers:

"Minju Chosŏn" (Democratic Korea), "Nodong Sinmun" (Labor Press), and "For Victory".

B. Magazines:

"Literature and Art", "Korean Literature", and "People's Fighter".

Besides the foregoing writings, there were many other magazines and pictorial reports

Source spent seven (7) evenings a month reading publications in the "indoctrination room" for some 30 minutes to one (1) hour. He never tried to buy any newspapers or magazines.

95. Holidays observed by servicemen were February 8th, the foundation day of the People's Armed Forces, and August 15th, liberation day. However, the government offices were closed on Saturdays, Sundays, and the Liberation day, August 15th. Source had nothing to say about May Day.
96. Source does not know of any religious worship.

98. Source did not notice any activity or words against religion. However, in view of the fact that a religionist attracts public attention and the people hold themselves aloof from the word "religion", it is almost certain to Source that there must be some measure taken to interfere with or persecute any religious worship in North Korea. Another thing which also convinced him of the interference with religion in North Korea, is the fact that various church buildings have been converted into youth league

C O N F I D E N T I A L

- 14 -

25X1

25X1

C O N F I D E N T I A L

offices and schools (this is widely known to the public), and that religion is a type of superstition, which is spoken by certain people. He added that though they do not see any explicit persecution of religion, the people in North Korea are well aware of the existence of such persecution.

99. Source revealed his conviction that the general public in North Korea carry their citizenship certificates with them and are free to travel without permission to visit their friends or relatives. However, he knew nothing about the travellers' certificate. He added that soldiers are not allowed to travel without leave certificates. He did not know of any area to which travel was prohibited.
100. Source does not know of any registration controls for people.
101. Source does not know of curfews in any area.
102. No internal security forces are known to Source.
103. Source does not know of any exactions by internal security force.
104. Source did not object to any particular regulations or restrictions in North Korea.
105. Source does not know of any dissatisfaction by the population.
106. Source had no opinion on the extent of the people's acceptance or rejection of the Communist regime.
107. Source does not know of any active resistance groups in North Korea.
108. Source does not know of any passive resistances group in the North.
109. Source does not know of any resistance by individuals, groups, or organizations, against the Communist controls.
110. Source revealed the general feeling toward unification as follows:

The general populace (other than party members) in North Korea have given up hope for the unification of Korea, and have been burying themselves in their hard living. Such a hopeless feeling and insincere attitude of the people is partly caused by the Labor Party members, who instead of placing their emphasis on the unification issue, are filling their propaganda programs with tributes to party achievements and adverse criticism of South Korea. This party attitude towards unification gave Source, as well as other people, the impression that party members are not interested in the unification problem, but are looking for the day when Korea is unified not by Korean themselves. It is presumed that such an attitude toward unification is based on these facts:

- A. The unification issue is beyond the control of both the North and South Korean Governments.
- B. The Korean problem is connected with world problems and is one of those issues which can never be solved until a war breaks out between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.
- C. The current psychological warfare between America and the Soviet Union will continue for long period of time.

C O N F I D E N T I A L